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ENGLAND.

English law on the hygiene of workshops and factories.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The hygiene of factories and workshops.

The British factory and workshop act, which becomes effective January 1, 1902, contains a number of points of interest to sanitarians. The following is an abstract of the portions of the act having a bearing on hygiene:

The medical attendant of the chief inspector of factories is to be notified of all cases of lead, phosphorus, arsenical, or mercurial poisoning or anthrax, if believed to be contracted in a factory or workshop, and special measures may be directed by the authorities to prevent recurrence of the malady in case it is traced to a factory or workshop.

Manufacturers are required to keep lists of outworkers and to give the sanitary inspectors access to the list whenever required. Copies of these lists are to be sent semiannually to the district councils. The making or cleaning of garments of any description is prohibited in any dwelling house where there is scarlet fever or smallpox, and the district councils may prohibit home work in any house where there is infectious disease, namely, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina, or scarlet, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal fevers.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Further concerning plague in Liverpool.*

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions contained in Bureau cablegram of the 31st ultimo, I arrived at this port on the 5th instant, and on the same day sent the following cablegram to the Bureau: "Five plague, 2 deaths, here. Last isolated October 26. All necessary precautions taken. Recommend await developments. Plague officially declared Glasgow." In confirmation and amplification of this message I have the honor to state the following facts:

Two children were removed to hospital on October 23 as suffering from typhus fever, but on the 25th they were suspected to have plague. A third child of the family had died just as he was about to be taken to the hospital.

The region of the city from which these children came was inspected and a young woman found also to be ill, who lived in the immediate rear of the home of the children. This young woman's mother had died on September 28, and her sister on October 3, each after brief illness, and certified as due to influenza. There were 2 other children taken ill in this neighborhood on October 26 and taken to hospital. The 2 first cases proved fatal on the 26th and 27th, respectively, and the other 3 cases are still in hospital—2 of them convalescent and the third case still in a critical condition. All the above cases have occurred among people in fairly comfortable circumstances and are in no way associated